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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/720,799	11/24/2003	Christopher J. Hanna	901120.90011	5435
26710 7590 01/09/2008 QUARLES & BRADY LLP 411 E. WISCONSIN AVENUE SUITE 2040 MILWAUKEE, WI 53202-4497			EXAMINER LIEW, ALEX KOK SOON	
			ART UNIT 2624	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 01/09/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/720,799

Applicant(s)

HANNA ET AL.

Examiner

Alex Liew

Art Unit

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

The amendment filed on October 24, 2007 is entered and made of record.

Response to Applicant's Arguments

1. The applicants argued Fuch (US pat no 6,418,475) and Iron (US pat no 6,427,032), alone or in combination, do not disclose 'the concept of a rules processor.' The examiner agrees with the applicants.

2. On page 12 of the reply, the applicant stated:

"... Fuch '475 does not teach or suggest an image management system connected to receive messages from a plurality of image producing devices ... Irons '032 does not disclose metadata containing information related to a medical image, nor does not Iron '032 disclose metadata containing information related to an image producing device. Additionally, there is no teaching or suggestion in Irons '032 directed to a rules processor that employs a set of stored rules to evaluate metadata in order to coordinate the transfer and storage of image datasets in accordance with those rules which are satisfied."

In regards to Fuch, Fuch does suggest having a self-controlled, distributed storing to avoid overloading individual memory system (see column 1, lines 42 to 45) and as a result data maybe reroute automatically to other memory systems so that no data is jam (see column 1, lines 47 to 50). The self-controlled ability is inherently some rule,

condition or program which detects the available capacity each storage medium and store data in corresponding storage medium if there is enough memory in the corresponding storage medium. However, Fuch does not explicitly discuss this program. However, Morris discloses such features, discussed below.

In regards to Irons, the examiner agrees; Iron does not disclose any metadata. However, in an updated search, Morris (US pat no 5,058,185) discloses features claimed in claim 1; Morris discloses the concept of a rules processor (see column 16, lines 27 to 38). The record, referring to image data scanned (figure 6, element 22), is stored in accordance to object type, copy type, resolution and "txpp" digits of the record's object name. Each of those storing type is read as the plurality of storage rules because for example, the object type storing rule include the type of object present in the image, or the resolution storing rule might includes storing image according to the resolution in the image shown in figure 6, elements 50 and 60. The combination of Fuch ('475) and Morris ('185) disclose the claimed invention of claim 1; details discussed below.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 13 – 15, 16, 20 – 25, 29 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuch ('475) in view of Morris ('185).

With regards to claim 1, Fuchs discloses an image management system connected to receive messages from a plurality of image producing devices coupled to a network, the image management system comprising

a plurality of storage devices, each storage device having cost and operating characteristics which differ from the other storage devices (see figure column 1 lines 57 to 59, the storage devices listed operates differently from one another and each have its own price tag, also see figure 2, each jukeboxes 22 to 25 maybe different depending on where / when the jukeboxes are install);

means for receiving over the network from image producing devices which contain image data (see figure 2, the images received at each file server are distributed from a server of distributors, 15 and 16),

a buffer for storing image data in a received coupled to the means for receiving (see figure 2, element 18, the file server are where the images are stored temporary until it is decided on where the image data will be store); and

storing said image data to one of plurality of storage device based on whether or not a storage medium is full (see column 1 lines 43 to 45).

Fuch suggest having a self-controlled, distributed storing to avoid overloading individual memory system (see column 1, lines 42 to 45) and as a result data maybe reroute automatically to other memory systems so that no data is jam (see column 1, lines 47 to 50). The self-controlled ability is inherently some rule, condition or program which detects the available capacity each storage medium and store data in corresponding storage medium if there is enough memory in the corresponding storage medium. However, Fuch does not explicitly discuss this program and does not disclose the concept of rules processor. However, Morris discloses such features. Morris discloses concept of rules processor (see column 16, lines 27 to 38). The record, referring to image data scanned (figure 6, element 22), is stored in accordance to object type, copy type, resolution and "txpp" digits of the record's object name. Each of those storing type is read as the plurality of storage rules because for example, the object type storing rule include the type of object present in the image, or the resolution storing rule might includes storing image according to the resolution in the image shown in figure 6, elements 50 and 60. In addition, Morris also store records in accordance to data of the record (suggested from column 16, lines 16 to 26), wherein this data of the record is read as metadata.

One skill in the art would include steps of archiving document image using designated file identifier or metadata because to allow users to use assigned identifier to retrieve the desired image documents, which save searching time, which is a well known motivation in image retrieval (MPEP 2144.03).

With regards to claim 2, an extension from the rejection from claim 1, Morris discloses storing the metadata in database (see column 16, lines 16 to 26).

With regards to claim 13, Fuchs discloses relocating image data based on patient data (see figure 1, the different imaging systems captures images of the patient), a patient study (the images taken by the imaging systems will be study to look for disease such as cancer), patient body part (parts or all of the body parts are recorded according to the type of disease) and modality (the modality are the different types of imaging systems), but does not disclose metadata being a series, modality and procedure type. However, metadata are those which identifies the information and features of its medical images, so it is obvious to include metadata including a series and procedure type, which information well known in the medical area. One skill in the art would include procedure type as metadata because to allow doctors to search for images based on the types of disease being search using imaging systems, so the doctors will be able to find proper images to perform procedures on the images retrieved.

With regards to claims 16, 21, 24, 25, 29 and 32, see the rationale and rejection for claim 1.

With regards to claims 14, 15, 22 and 23, Fuchs discloses all the limitations discussed in claim 2, but does not disclose the date / time and identities of requesting users who are trying to access information data. However, it is well known in the art of

image retrieval to record the time and identities of users who are trying to access database information (MPEP 2144.03). One skill in the art would include the time and identities of users who try to access database information because to keep track of people who may force access on the information in the database, to increase security of the storage system.

With regards to claim 20, Morris discloses a persistent messaging service coupled to the processor means and being operable to store said message to be acted upon at a later time and means for acting on the stored message at said later time to transfer said image data to said another one of said storage device (see column 20, lines 42 to 50).

3. Claims 3 – 12, 17 – 19, 26 – 28, 30 and 31 are rejected over U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Fuchs ('475) in view of Morris ('185) as applied to claim 1 further in view of Jamroga et al. (US pat no 6,574,742).

With regards to claim 3, Fuchs discloses all the features and elements discussed in claim 1, but do not disclose determining whether images received from the network are authorized images. Jamroga et al. discloses enterprise authority manager coupled to the means for receiving, the enterprise authority manager storing information on each image producing device authorized to store images in the image management system, and being operable to determine if the a image received over the network is from an authorized image producing device (see column 13, lines 3 to 12, at the warehouse

level, the system check the integrity of the images received from the central database, details shown in figure 5, element 37). One skill in the art would include steps of authenticating image data received from a network because to prevent defective or harmful programs attached with images received from entering the management system, improving security of stored images already stored in database.

With regards to claim 4, an extension to the arguments from rejection of claim 3, Jamroga et al. discloses an enterprise authority manager stores information indicative of the data type appropriate for an authorized image producing device (see figure 1 – those images taken from the central database are images taken from authorized image producing device).

With regards to claim 5, an extension to the arguments from rejection of claim 4, Jamroga et al. discloses means for receiving also includes means for receiving messages over the network from users requesting access to stored images and associated stored metadata, and in which the enterprise authority manager stores information indicative of authorized users (see figure 1, the enterprise managers are those which controls the central database and the authorized users are the participant from the medical institutions connected to the central database).

With regards to claim 6, an extension to the arguments from rejection of claim 5, Jamroga et al. discloses the enterprise authority manager is operable to deny access to

unauthorized users (see figure 1, the unauthorized users are those that are not included in the participant institution).

With regards to claim 7, Fuchs discloses all the limitations discussed in claim 1, but does not disclose storing *plurality of rules* which identifies different actions to be performed and storing medical images into different storage devices according to the type of medical images. Fuchs does teach plurality of rules, which stores medical images according to the amount of storage space available in the storage device (see figure 2, the file server stores medical images into jukeboxes according to amount of storage space, column 1 lines 43 to 46) and Fuchs also discloses relocating image data based on patient data. Jamroga discloses a plurality of storage rules of medical images (see column 13 lines 51 to 57). Fuchs' method of initial storage means according to amount of storage space available modified by methods relocating image data based on patient data and having plurality of rules implemented by system software disclose the claimed invention of claim 7. One skill in the art would include plurality of storage rules because to store images in the proper location, so the stored images are retrieved quickly, to save time.

With regards to claim 8, Fuchs discloses plurality of medical imaging systems such as CT unit, MR unit DSA unit and X-ray unit, which are all used for imaging purposes and the captured images are transmitted in to communication network and stored in image memory system. Each imaging systems take images of the patient, including image

data of patient, combined with methods of storing means according to patient data with plurality of rules implemented by system software disclosed by Jamroga disclose the claimed invention of claim 8.

With regards to claim 9, an extension to the arguments to claim 7, Jamroga discloses plurality of participating institutions to access or store medical images. Fuchs and Jamroga disclose the claimed invention of claim 9.

With regards to claim 10, Fuchs and Jamroga disclose a image management system as recited in claim 7, in which the image producing devices include medical imaging systems and one of said parameters is the imaging modality (see figure 1 of Fuchs – shows the plurality of medical imaging systems and Jamroga discloses having plurality of storage rules to store medical image data).

With regards to claims 11 and 12, Fuchs discloses a management system as recited in claim 10, in which one of said parameters is the subject of the image (the images taken are images of patients).

With regards to claim 17, see the rationale and rejection for claim 7.

With regards to claim 18, see the rationale and rejection for claim 11.

With regards to claim 19, Fuchs discloses all the limitations discussed in claim 17, but does not disclose editing storage rules; Jamroga discusses storage rules are implemented by using system software. It is well known in the art to modify system software based on the user's liking and convenience. One skill in the art would include having the user change storage rules because the central database may add more storage devices and it is necessary to change storage rules to store incoming images from participant institutions to store these new images into the new storage devices, to avoid overloading the older storage devices.

With regards to claim 26, see the rationale and rejection for claim 8.

With regards to claim 27, see the rationale and rejection for claim 9.

With regards to claim 28, see the rationale and rejection for claim 11.

With regards to claims 30 and 31, see the rationale and rejection for claim 19.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alex Liew whose telephone number is (571)272-8623. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30AM - 7:00PM.

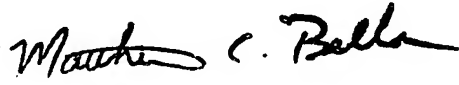
Application/Control Number:
10/720,799
Art Unit: 2624

Page 12

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on (571) 272-7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Alex Liew
AU2624
12/31/07


MATTHEW C. BELLA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600